



GUARANTEE

Your Money Back
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See Editorial Page, First Column.

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ARMY'S FIRST
DEFENCE LINE
529,000 MEN

Garrison's Plan Also
Calls for 400,000
Trained Reserves.

RELIES ON AID
FROM SCHOOLS

Militia to Raise Grand
Total of Nation's De-
fenders to 989,000.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]
Washington, Oct. 15.—Secretary Garrison's plan for the reorganization of the United States army, approved by the President without alteration, provides for increasing the first line of defense from fewer than 100,000 men to 529,000 men. This is the necessary minimum agreed on by experts, and has been provided for by the creation of a new "continental army" of 400,000, in addition to the regular forces, which will be increased to about 120,000, exclusive of hospital troops and other non-combatants.

The total appropriation asked for is \$140,000,000, or \$72,000,000 more than last year.

The "continental army" will consist of men trained in summer camps, similar to that at Plattsburg, N. Y., and they will be obliged to enlist as regulars for six years. Two months in the summer of each of the first three years will be devoted to intensive training. During the remaining three years of the enlistment the men will be on furlough.

It is the Secretary's plan to raise 120,000 men each year by enlistment, chiefly among school and college students who can afford to devote two months in the summer to training. During their time in camp they will receive the pay of the regular army. In three years, therefore, there will not only be 400,000 men under arms, but a reserve of almost equal strength of the men on furlough.

To Raise Regular Army.

The increase of about 44,000 in the enlisted strength of the regular army will be made in two years, to distribute the expense of equipping the additional units, and because it is believed the task of recruiting so large a number in one year would be almost impossible. The added units will be: Ten regiments of infantry, of which three will be at war strength; four regiments of field artillery; Fifty-two companies of coast artillery, to replace those sent overseas. Fifteen companies of engineers.

Four new squadrons.

More than one thousand officers will be added to the army the first year and an equal number the second. This increase will be effected chiefly by commissioning militia officers, grade for grade, to commands with the continental army.

For the first year of the continental army it is expected that only company officers will be needed—lieutenants and captains. In the second year the men probably will be formed into battalions and majors will be taken from the militia. The third year is expected to see the formation of complete regiments.

Army Posts to Remain.

No abandonment of the small army in the United States is contemplated. All available battalions will be needed to house the army, and while Secretary Garrison believes that the interests of the army would be served by concentration of troops in a small number of important posts, the adverse effect on the morale of the army of asking for appropriations not strictly necessary.

Another feature of the Secretary's recommendations is the utilization of military schools. The Secretary believes that the training in these schools can be so standardized as to produce valuable officers for the continental army, and it is understood to be his purpose to offer commissions to a certain number of the high men in the graduating classes of these schools, who conform to the standards of military instruction laid down by the War Department.

Army men say there will be no difficulty in obtaining extensions of the regular army of the continental army. While recruiting is difficult under present conditions, the fact that the army is to be raised to a standard of general efficiency, the belief, and the attraction, of the continental army, it is expected the surplus of applications will make necessary the adoption of a physical standard much higher than that of the regular army.

Totally a Million Total.

The total army available in time of war after six years under Secretary Garrison's programme is estimated at 989,000 men, made up of 120,000 regulars, 400,000 continentals, 400,000 militia, and 60,000 militia volunteers.

These numbers would be decreased by defections in the ranks of the continentals due to accident, physical unfitness, death, etc., but the regular army numbers, which will be used to complete the peace strength, are expected to numerically to cover these losses.

The regulars under the new system will enlist for six years, of which two will be spent with the colors and four on reserve.

TRAPS AND KILLS BEAR

Sullivan County Farmer Fights Sheep Thief with Axe.

[By Telegram to The Tribune.]
Port Jervis, N. Y., Oct. 15.—William Decker, a farmer of Willowemoc, Sullivan County, caught a bear in a trap—a feat which had not been accomplished in many years.

Decker recently missed four sheep from his flock and on Thursday morning he discovered one of them dead, with its back eaten out.

He then set a large steel trap with dead bait. When he returned to-day he found a large bear pinned by one foot.

The bear started to attack Decker and he killed it with an axe. The animal, a female, weighed over 200 pounds.

Bryan Opens His Fight
On Wilson Defence Plans

Declares His Opposition to Any Increased Budget for Army and Navy and Prophecies a Waterloo for Needed Revenue Raising Measures.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]
Washington, Oct. 15.—All doubt as to a fight between President Wilson and ex-Secretary of State William J. Bryan over the question of national defence in the coming session of Congress, and perhaps beyond, vanished to-night when Mr. Bryan made a statement emphasizing his opposition to any increase over last year's military and naval appropriations. This statement came within a few hours of a positive statement from an official quarter that the President had approved army and navy budgets providing for an increase of \$140,000,000 over last year's appropriations.

"The tax-enters will meet their Waterloo when they propose their plan for raising the revenue necessary for this new extravagance," declared Mr. Bryan.

From this it was taken to-night that the friends of the Commover will make their fight against appropriations for an adequate army and navy not so much on the defence bills themselves as on the revenue measures which will be necessary to make possible the spending of a sufficient sum on the army and navy.

Pointing a prophetic finger at the election in the fall of 1916, Mr. Bryan declared against any bond issue to provide the necessary funds.

Bond Issue Talk "Expensive."

"There has been a great deal of talk of a bond issue," the ex-Secretary said. "Talk of a bond issue is cheap. It is indulged in by newspapers that do not have to submit their views to the voters. But such talk would be expensive to a candidate for office. And all Congressmen who vote upon the question will have to come before the voters if they continue in public life."

Mentioning the "preparers of preparedness and the manufacturers of munitions are trying to frighten money out of the pockets of the people."

Continued on page 2, column 4.

GERMANS EXECUTE
ENGLISH NURSE

Charge That She Aided Allied Soldiers' Escape.

London, Oct. 15.—The Foreign Office has been notified by the American Embassy that Miss Edith Cavell, head of a large training school for nurses in Brussels, who was arrested on August 3 by the German authorities in Brussels, was executed on October 13.

It is understood that the charge against Miss Cavell was that she harbored fugitive British and French soldiers and Belgians of military age and assisted them to escape from Belgium to join their colors.

The Foreign Office had not been aware that a charge of espionage had been brought against Miss Cavell.

POLICE HORSE WATER HERO

Patrolman Drives Wex Into Surf—Saves Two Women Bathers.

Mounted on Wex, a police horse, famous in Coney Island for aquatic feats, Patrolman Howard McDonough plunged into the surf off Ocean Parkway, Coney Island, yesterday afternoon and saved two women.

Mrs. Ruth Rupel, of 3050 West First Street, and Miss Clarice Cisin, of 3130 Ocean Parkway, Coney Island, were swimming off Ocean Parkway.

When 300 feet from shore Mrs. Rupel was taken with a cramp. Miss Cisin grabbed her hair, while autoists on shore honked their horns for help.

McDonough galloped up at full speed and steered his mount into the water. He seized Mrs. Rupel and threw her across the pommel, while Miss Cisin grabbed the horse's tail. Mrs. Rupel was revived by Dr. Held, of Coney Island Hospital.

BABIES' FOOTPRINTS TELL

Chicago Hospital Adopts New System of Identification.

Chicago, Oct. 15.—Use of footprints to prevent confusion in the identification of babies was adopted to-day in Chicago's largest maternity hospital. The prints are obtained in the first hour of life. The infant's foot is pressed against an ink pad and then the ink foot is placed on a paper of moderate gloss, on which the impression of the tiny lines is made.

This new method of identification is regarded as a permanent record of value from a scientific standpoint. Experts say the lines will never change. There will be no chance, they contend, for a substitution of babies.

CONVICTS TAUGHT BY MAIL

Take Correspondence Teaching Course of University of California.

Berkeley, Cal., Oct. 15.—Fourteen inmates of the Folsom State Prison have enrolled in a new correspondence course of the University of California for instruction as teachers.

With the establishment of the normal course the inmates of the two state prisons have the benefit of a complete curriculum, from primary instruction to full university training. At Folsom 320 prisoners are taking the university correspondence courses.

ELECTRIC STRIKE AT END

Schenectady Workers Will Accept Terms and Return on Monday.

[By Telegram to The Tribune.]
Schenectady, N. Y., Oct. 15.—The strikers' executive committee will call on General Manager George E. Emmons of the General Electric Company to-morrow morning, and it is understood, will accept the company's compromise of nine and one-half hours, with 5 per cent increase in wages, and will return to work on Monday morning.

JITNEY THIEVES
STEAL 75 AUTOS
IN STREETS HERE

Trail of Four Leads from Broadway to Kentucky—Two Confess.

LONG ISLAND JUDGES
BOUGHT STOLEN CARS

Machines Used in Blue Grass
Jitney Line—Natives Oppose Detectives' Intrusion.

Following a trail which led them into the Cumberland Mountains and back, Detectives Owens and Fitzpatrick yesterday arrested two men, who, they say, are the last of a quartet which has been carrying on extensive automobile thefts from this city's streets.

The pair was arrested at Patchogue, Long Island, on information obtained from two men arrested in Middletown, Ky., Sunday, who were brought here and are said to have confessed. The police say the four men stole seventy-five cars in New York City alone.

Some of these, it is said, they disposed of to judges, doctors and garage-men of Long Island. Those they could use they took to the Kentucky town, where they established a taxi service to Cumberland Gap. Sea Cliff residents purchased fifteen of the machines.

The prisoners are Frank Joachim and Adolph Benneward, who said they lived at 750 Forest Avenue, The Bronx, and Earl B. Doremus, who gave his address as 746 Sterling Place, Brooklyn, and Wallace Seaman, of Patchogue. According to the police, Joachim was the leader of the gang and Benneward one of the most expert machinists in the city.

Joachim and Earl Doremus, it appears from the story told by the detectives, were travelling in Kentucky last year, when they met a man named Smith, a booster for Middleboro. He suggested that they establish an automobile service to the Gap to rival another line, which was charging \$1 for the trip.

Natives Oppose Detectives.

Smith received word in August that all arrangements had been made, the police said, and last week Joachim and Benneward started the "Royal Blue Line." They had operated two days, charging 30 cents and collecting \$150 on the first day and \$125 the second, when the detectives arrived. They soon arrested the residents by arresting the unprincipled hackmen that they took their prisoners from the town with difficulty.

Smith and Benneward were brought to this city, indicted by the grand jury and taken before Judge Crain, in General Sessions, where they pleaded guilty, giving the police information about Doremus and Seaman, who they said, were connected with the scheme.

According to the story Owens and Fitzpatrick told, they were detailed to hunt automobile thieves after a machine belonging to Philip April had been stolen from his home, 24 Fort Washington Avenue, three months ago. The detectives learned that the car had been taken to Roslyn, Long Island, in Clappin's Pond they found parts of several motors which had been dropped in.

Pretending to wish to purchase several cars they met a man who directed them to Benneward, who he said could fix them up all right. He told them the man was going to start business in Kentucky, and through this tip the detectives traced him to Middleboro. In the town they discovered the car of Dr. Morris Owen, of 513 West 144th Street, which they had often seen before the Department of Health offices in Centre Street.

From the two prisoners Owens and Fitzpatrick learned that Doremus and Seaman were to be in Patchogue yesterday. Aided by a local constable they arrested the men, bringing them to Headquarters, where they were locked up last night, charged with grand larceny.

ACID JOKE COST BOY'S LIFE

Workers Pour Sulphuric on Chair Seat—Victim Sits in It.

Fifteen-year-old Anthony Flath, of 713 Forest Avenue, Queens, died in St. Catherine's Hospital yesterday from burns which he received when he sat down in a pool of sulphuric acid which two boys had poured on the seat of a chair as a joke. John Roppelt, sixteen, of 126 Noll Street, and Andrew Wermuth, sixteen, of 82 Evergreen Avenue, it is alleged, are responsible for their companion's death. They are in charge of the Brooklyn Children's Society pending the Coroner's investigation.

The three lads were employed by the Taylor Instrument Company, makers of thermometers and hydrometers. Roppelt and Wermuth worked in chairs adjoining Flath's, and on Thursday night when he left the room for a moment they emptied a vial of sulphuric acid on his chair, it is asserted. The boy returned, sat down and screamed as the acid burned its way into his flesh. He was sent home, delirious with agony, and became so much worse that he was removed to the hospital.

MOOSE STEAK WAS HORSE

Nimrod Plays Practical Joke on Waldorf-Astoria Friend.

A moose steak, properly served, makes the mouth of the most blasphemous epicure water; but when the moose turns out to be horse—what then?

An assistant manager of the Waldorf-Astoria had whetted his appetite for a moose steak given him by a local Nimrod, a member of a firm dealing in furs. The steak was duly served, and the manager confessed, eaten with considerable relish.

Following the afternoon the donor of the steak called on his friend.

"How did you like that steak?" he inquired.

"Fine," said the hotel man. "Perhaps a bit tough for a young moose, but—"

"Well," came the answer, with a dry grin, "that was no bull moose; it was horse."

The manager has nominated his friend for membership in the Ancient Order of Practical Jokers.

GERMANS SEIZE
VOSGES SUMMIT
BY FIRE ATTACK

Take Hartmans - Weilerkopf Trenches with Blazing Petroleum.

DRIVE BACK JOFFRE
IN CHAMPAGNE FIGHT

Berlin Claims Gain in Artois—British Strengthen Hold on Redoubt.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]
London, Oct. 15.—Driving back the Allied troops with strong counter attacks in Artois and Champagne, the German forces have launched a new offensive in the Vosges. Hartmanns-Weilerkopf, where some of the hottest fighting of the war has taken place, has again become the scene of a furious battle.

The Kaiser's artillery bombarded the French trenches all last night. Early this morning, under cover of their fire, and throwing blazing petroleum, the Germans attacked along a front of more than three miles, between Rehfsen, south of Hartmanns-Weilerkopf, and Sudekopf.

Before this force charge the French for the moment recoiled, but soon rallied and threw back the enemy at almost every point on the front. Despite this vigorous resistance, Paris admits, the Germans succeeded in recapturing trenches on the very top of Hartmanns-Weilerkopf and in penetrating two observation posts near the summit.

Germans Gain in Champagne.

In Champagne the Kaiser's troops pushed Joffre's forces back in the sector east of Aubervie, thus lodging another salient in the French extreme left wing. Aubervie, northwest of Soissons, was the extension of the French front through Tahure and the Navarin farm. Paris admits a loss here and Berlin claims that the Germans have taken the village and the surrounding fortified position from which a great attack could be made.

In Artois the Germans claim to have driven the British from positions they occupied yesterday east and northeast of Vermelles, lying northwest of Loos. Sir John French reports that his forces have improved their positions in the Hohenzollern redoubt, and have held all the ground gained on Wednesday. An attack was made from Loos to La Bassée. On the rest of the front the fighting has been confined mainly to artillery duels. In Lorraine the French are still recouping the loss of trenches the Germans had been driving since October 9.

FRENCH OFFICIAL.

The communication issued at Paris this afternoon said:

In the Artois district there was a violent bombardment last night. In the night the British took part in front of Loos and to the northeast of Souchez. There have been reported also spirited engagements with hand grenades in the morning in the south of Fort of Hache.

There were severe artillery exchanges in the sector of Lihons, as well as between the Oise and the Aisne; in the regions of Puisseul and Quenouillet, as well as on the Neuville Plateau.

In the Champagne district our batteries have replied with great energy to a concentration of the sub-machine guns of the enemy in positions to the east of Aubervie.

Halt Attack in Lorraine.

Along the front in Lorraine a French curtain of fire put an end, at a point in front of Letricourt, to a violent fire in which the enemy's machine guns and the guns of the Germans took part. We have furthermore directed an effective fire against the works of the enemy to the north of Reillon.

In the Vosges there has been very spirited fighting with trench weapons in the suburbs of Chapelle, to the northeast of Badonvillers and on the heights of the Linde and of the Barrenkopf. There has been several counter-attacks at Hartmanns-Weilerkopf and in this vicinity.

The statement issued to-night said: Bombardments against our positions in the sector of Aubervie, the enemy was able to secure again a footing on a certain point of his former trenches in the form of a salient in front of the extreme left wing of the positions carried by our recent attacks.

In the Argonne the explosion of one of our mines has shattered some enemy lines near L'25.

On the front of Lorraine we have recaptured some elements of trenches which the enemy had been holding since October 9, to the north of Reillon. We have repulsed several counter-attacks. Fifty prisoners remained in our hands.

Germans Charge in Vosges.

In the Vosges the Germans this morning made a very strong attack on a five-kilometer (3.1 miles) front between Rehfsen, to the south of Weilerkopf and the Sudekopf. This attack had been preceded by violent

Continued on page 2, column 7.

Nish Despairs as Aid Fails;
Britain Declares War on
Bulgaria; Greece Stays OutSERBS REJECT AUSTRIAN PEACE TERMS;
GREEK MUNITIONS SENT TO TURKEY

[By Cable to The Tribune.]

Paris, Oct. 15.—The information reached here to-day that Austria a month ago offered tempting terms of peace to Serbia and only the intervention of Prince Alexander, who said that Serbia was ready to die by the sword rather than be a traitor, prevented an acceptance of the offer. Austria's peace terms were that Serbia should retain all territory held before the war with the exception of Bulgarian Macedonia, which was to be handed back to Bulgaria. Serbia, of course, was to allow Austria and Germany to send troops and munitions to Constantinople through Serbia and Bulgaria, via Belgrade.

For this purpose the Belgrade sector of the country was to be ceded to Austria for the period of the war, Austria guaranteeing its return at the end of hostilities.

The Serbian council was seriously considering the offer which, in their view, required no greater sacrifices on the part of Serbia than the Allies' proposals to pacify Bulgaria and would let Serbia out of more fighting, when Prince Alexander dramatically ended the discussion.

It also became known here to-day in connection with the refusal of Greece to support Serbia that Greece has for some time been actively supplying Turkey with munitions of war. Greek vessels have been obtaining permission from the Allies to enter the port of Smyrna for cargoes of guns contracted for before Turkey entered the war. Ostensibly the Greek vessels entered Smyrna light of cargo, but in reality they were in every case loaded with munitions for the Turkish army. Only recently have the Allies learned what has been going on and Greek vessels going to Smyrna are now stopped.

BRITISH E-BOATS SINK
3 WARSHIPS IN BALTIC

Lone Submarine Engages Squadron in the Sound and
Torpedoes Destroyer—Two Torpedo Boats Sent
Down Off the Danish Coast.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]

Copenhagen, Oct. 15.—Routing German squadrons sent to aid shipping in the Baltic, British submarines have sunk a destroyer and two torpedo boats at the southern entrance to The Sound, a narrow strait between Denmark and Sweden, which connects the Baltic with the North Sea.

For the last week Britain's undersea boats have been very active in the Baltic and have destroyed many German merchantmen. In an effort to check these raids a flotilla of vessels was sent on Wednesday from Kiel.

The squadron cruised safely through the Baltic. Off Faxe, Denmark, near the southern entrance to The Sound, the British submarine E-19 attacked the flotilla and succeeded in torpedoing one of the German torpedo boats.

Yesterday the Kaiser's vessels, reinforced by a search of the submarine, returned in search of the British. A submarine of the type of E-19 attacked the German flotilla and sank another torpedo-boat. Fishermen on the coast heard the explosion distinctly.

After this second disaster, the German squadron retreated to the south. Another flotilla was sent out this morning. It consisted of a German cruiser and three destroyers. Cruising through the Baltic, and past the place where the two torpedo boats had been lost, it penetrated into The Sound.

There a single British submarine engaged the squadron. The German vessels moved in circles in an effort to avoid the attack of the enemy, but the British craft followed closely. The

DUTCH SHOTS WING
RAIDING ZEPPELIN

Sentinels Fire on Four Craft in Flight from London.

Rotterdam, Oct. 15.—Four Zeppelins believed to have been in the raid over London Wednesday night were sighted, homeward bound, over various parts of Holland early yesterday morning.

In most cases they were fired on by Dutch sentinels, in accordance with recent orders. At Nispen a hundred shots were fired at one airship before it disappeared before the German frontier.

One of the Zeppelins bore the number "LZ-77." According to one report, it was crippled, and disappeared toward the German frontier, moving erratically and apparently in great distress.

London, Oct. 15.—Premier Asquith's faith in the ability of Rear Admiral Sir Percy Scott, in charge of the Royal Naval Air Service, to counter the raiding Zeppelins, based presumably on knowledge of preparation now being made, is shown by the answer in to-day's Parliamentary papers to an inquiry which was anxious regarding the safety of Westminster Abbey, St. Paul's Cathedral and other landmarks.

"It is hoped," says the Premier, "that the service presided over by Sir Percy Scott will deal effectively with any further attempts at indiscriminate destruction of property."

WILBUR TO HEAD STANFORD

Will Succeed Dr. Branner as President of California University.

Leland Stanford, Jr., University, Cal., Oct. 15.—The appointment of Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur as president of Leland Stanford, Jr., University, was announced here to-day. He will succeed Dr. John Cooper Branner on January 1, in accordance with Dr. Branner's repeatedly expressed desire to retire, and will be the third president of the university. Dr. David Starr Jordan, now chancellor of the university, was the first president.

Dr. Wilbur is head of the medical department of the university, and was president of the American Academy of Medicine in 1912-13. He was born in Booneville, Iowa, in 1876.

BRITISH STEAMER SUNK

Crew of 2,071-Ton Liner Salerno Reported Saved.

London, Oct. 15.—The British steamer Salerno has been sunk. The crew escaped.

The Salerno was a Wilson Line steamer, built at Glasgow in 1912. She was of 2,071 tons gross.

Athens Formally Announces Continuation of Neutrality.

GERMANY URGES
RUMANIAN AID

Russia Prepares Manifesto to Slays Condemning King Ferdinand.

ASK ITALY'S SUCCOR

Allies Thought To Be Preparing Direct Raid from Salonica to Sofia.

[Special Cable to The Tribune.]
By HORDON GORDON SMITH.

Nish, Oct. 15.—The military situation created by the offensive of the Austro-German armies is of the greatest seriousness, and at any moment may turn to catastrophe. This would be as great a disaster for the Allies as for Serbia, as once Germany joined hands with Bulgaria she could repossess Turkey with munitions, thus completely jeopardizing the success of the Gallipoli expedition. The courage and tenacity of the Serbian army has excited the admiration of the world for fourteen months past, but everything has its limits, and an army of 300,000 men, with between 600 to 700 miles of frontier to guard against three nations in arms, with forces doubly, perhaps triply, superior, cannot hold out forever.

This is so clear that the news of the landing of an Allied army at Salonica was received in Serbia with enthusiasm. Nish was decorated with flags to welcome the troops, but the days pass and there is no sign of the Franco-British forces, while, on the other hand, come reports of fierce fighting on the Danubian front, where the Germans are making desperate efforts to crush Serbian resistance before the arrival of the Allies. If the Serbs should give way and Germany make a second Belgium of their kingdom, the Allies would be face to face with the gravest problem since the beginning of the war, seeing that free communication from Berlin to Constantinople would be established, and Germany would be master of the Balkans.

It would then require not an expeditionary force of 500,000 but 2,000,000 to reconquer the lost territory. In view of the seriousness of the situation, military and political circles in Serbia are quite at a loss to understand the inexplicable delay in the arrival of the troops disembarked at Salonica. When every single moment is precious, days and weeks are being lost. At any moment Serbia may be called upon to face attack by the Bulgarian army. People here fear that the vacillation and indecision which have characterized the diplomacy of the last three months, and which have culminated in the present Balkan situation, now characterize the military operations also, and that days are being wasted in sterile discussion when instant and vigorous action is required.

Milan (via Paris), Oct. 15.—The seat of the Serbian government has been transferred to Mitrovitz, near the Montenegrin frontier, according to a dispatch to "Il Secolo" from Bucharest.

London, Oct. 15.—Two declarations of war were added to-day to the many the world has seen in the last fifteen months. Great Britain to-night declared war on Bulgaria, this following by a few hours a similar declaration by Serbia against Bulgaria. The latter announcement was accompanied by the statement that Bulgarian attacks on Serbian armies on the Zaitzevo and Radovich fronts had necessitated the measure.

The British viewpoint is elucidated by a statement issued by the Foreign Office to the effect that in view of the fact that "Bulgaria has announced she is at war with Serbia and is an ally of the Central Powers, his majesty's government has informed the Bulgarian government through the Swedish Minister at London, who is in charge of Bulgarian interests, that a state of war exists between Great Britain and Bulgaria as from 10 p. m."

In a note to the British government, received to-day, Greece announces her definite decision not to intervene in the war on behalf of Serbia at present.

Bulgars, 50,000 Strong, in Fight with Serbs

[By Cable to The Tribune.]
London, Oct. 15 (dispatch to "The Daily News," London).—According to "Il Secolo," the Bucharest "Ester" announces an offensive by 50,000 Bulgarians in the Valandovo region, near the Greek frontier. Desperate fighting is proceeding at Etnos.

The first German prisoners, numbering 400, have arrived at Nish. They were taken near Obrenovatz.

The figures given out do not tell the full story of what it has cost the Allies to follow the sensational press in the House of Lords of Lord Milner, who is said to have characterized the expedition as hopeless. He suggested withdrawal of the troops from Gallipoli and their transfer to some other front. Lord Lansdowne responded for the government that it was impossible to give an undertaking that the troops would continue in the Dardanelles operations or would be withdrawn from them.

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Greece Gives Reasons.

In the communication, which is of great length, Premier Zaimis of Greece presents his interpretation of the Greco-Serbian treaty, his main contention being that the treaty with Serbia does not call for intervention by Greece in the present circumstances. The usually well-informed Rome cor-